



**LARGEST
WEEKLY CIRCULATION
IN CHICAGO.**

OUR LAKE TRAFFIC.

There is a great ad just now over the alleged dwindling of Chicago's lake traffic, and coincidentally the question of the lowering of the tunnels. The Eagle cannot agree with much that has been said in this regard. If there has been a permanent diminution in our lake traffic during the past two or three years (which we doubt, Engineer Ernst's figures to the contrary, notwithstanding), what is the cause of it? Surely it cannot be the tunnels, because the tunnels have been where they are for many years back, and were in full force and effect at the time our lake traffic reached the high-water mark quoted by the Government engineer.

It has long been apparent to thoughtful persons that the day must sooner or later come when Chicago's shipping would have to be done somewhere else than in the little narrow creek which sufficed for harbor and other purposes when this city was a fourth or fifth rater.

Anybody giving the subject any thought must have arrived at the conclusion that nature never intended, nor could even the ingenuity of man maintain, such a little stream as the sufficient medium for the shipping of one of the greatest ports in the world. It has been long apparent that South Chicago, now a part of our own city and municipality, was destined to become the center of all shipping, and that it will become so in the abiding conviction of most thinking people in this city. Public health, public convenience, demand that there should be no longer maintained a huge open sewer in our midst, dividing the city into three distinct divisions and spanned by a system of swinging or "draw" bridges which remind one of the Middle Ages.

The Eagle believes the day will come when permanent bridges, beautiful in design, will span the branches of the Chicago River; when handsome quays with commodious stores will line both sides of the stream, making stately and beautiful thoroughfares; while the tugs and steamers, with their smoke, bustle and noise; the wharves and the dock

wallpapers; indeed, the entire outfit and paraphernalia of our lake commerce, will be transferred to South Chicago, where they will have room and full accommodation.

As for Chicago's commerce, the conditions which created that still exist and will forever maintain it in supremacy.

REDIESKE IS ALL RIGHT MENTALLY AND FINANCIALLY.

Owing to some stupid blunder on the part of the North Side police, the Chicago newspapers (the Eagle among the number) were led last week into the error that Mr. Paul Redieske, the well-known North Side politician and former north town official, had become mentally deranged on account of financial troubles caused by the famous Dryer Bank failure. The mistake was primarily due to the fact that a man possessing a name very similar in sound and spelling to Mr. Redieske's had been detained for alleged insanity and was held to the County Court for examination into his mental condition. Immediately after the mistaken publication the Eagle learned the real facts of the case, and was delighted to learn that the story concerning Mr. Redieske's alleged mental trouble, was absolutely without foundation. The Eagle is glad to be in a position to state that Mr. Redieske is mentally and financially in first-class condition, and regrets that it has been inadvertently led into making such a mistake. Mr. Redieske is one of the most popular and highly respected citizens of Chicago, and the Eagle is proud to be able to class him among its oldest and most valued friends.

"WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH CHICAGO?"

One of our esteemed contemporaries the other day launched out in a heated editorial with the caption "What is the Matter with Chicago?" In the course of the article in question our contemporary asks:

"Is there no chance to awaken the people of Chicago? Are they so lost in their personal affairs that they have no thought for her crying needs?"

"Will her people talk forever of her vast riches and her great population and calmly fold their hands while bootleggers, thieves and grafters are looting her treasury and delivering her children into bondage?"

"Is civic pride entirely dead?"

"Are our people so intent upon their own petty schemes that they will not strike one blow for the honor of the city they profess to love?"

To these hysterical questions the answer is this:

Chicago is the greatest, most progressive and most prosperous city in this or any other country. Her achievements have attracted the attention and the admiration of the world. They speak for themselves and for the citizens of Chicago.

Our contemporary, in the same article goes on to say:

"Other cities in America are badly ruled. Other cities have their municipal scandals; others are infested with thieving politicians who look upon public funds as so much plunder for them to loot; but no city in America has ever been so completely delivered to scoundrels, small and great, as this one has. For years Chicago has been controlled by corrupt rings of political freebooters who have not had the decency to place even one man of ability in power. These freebooters have belonged alike to both political parties."

This is an outrageous libel upon the city of Chicago and is not supported by the facts. We have never had anything like the Tweed and Sharp scandals of New York, we have never been ruled by anything approaching a Tammany ring in rottenness, the disclosures in Minneapolis just now show that we could take lessons in municipal freebooting from that fourth rate town. San Francisco has not had a spotless reputation, and stranger of all Chicago has had, notwithstanding the alleged conditions depicted so luridly by our contemporary, an uninterrupted course of progress, growth and prosperity that has fairly astounded all civilization.

The Eagle does not pretend that our public bodies are all that they should be. On the contrary, it has always fully and freely criticized their shortcomings and wrong-doing whenever occasion demanded. But there is such a thing as oversteering the case, and in doing so our contemporary has grossly libeled Chicago.

In conclusion, the Eagle will endeavor in a few words to answer the query contained in the caption: "What is the matter with Chicago?"

This is what's the matter with Chicago: She has within her borders too many irresponsible critics, both in the press and out of it, who take delight on every opportunity, and for any reason that may suggest itself to their perverted imaginations, to distort facts, invent lies, exaggerate conditions, and generally besmirch and befoul the city in which they live, until it actually is a wonder that the municipality has either reputation or credit left. That is what is the matter with Chicago.

But Chicago will continue to grow and prosper, despite all the calumnies that have been heaped upon her.

A GOOD MAN MENTIONED FOR HIGH OFFICE.

Judge Murray F. Tuley is being once again prominently discussed as the possible Democratic candidate for Mayor in the next spring election.

No better man could be named for the office, the only question is would he accept the nomination if it were tendered to him. There is no doubt whatever that Judge Tuley could have been nominated and elected to the Mayoralty long ago, were it not for the fact that he preferred the dignity and seclusion of the judicial bench.

There are but two propositions in reference to Judge Tuley's possible nomination for the Mayoralty. One is: Would he accept? The other is: Does Mayor Harrison desire a renomination? Of course, if Mr. Harrison is desirous of a fourth term the probabilities are he can have the nomination no matter

who else may want it. No Mayor of Chicago desiring a renomination ever failed to land it. It is a question, however, whether the present Mayor will be a candidate for re-election. Meanwhile the gossip concerning Judge Tuley grows daily stronger. Wednesday's morning papers contained the following announcement concerning the matter:

"Following the report that Judge Tuley will be urged by the candidates to take the chairmanship of the Democratic Campaign Committee there comes another that he is in training for the Mayoralty nomination next spring. It emanated from the Democratic headquarters, and it is claimed that the jurist is Mayor Harrison's choice and that Robert E. Burke favors him. In behalf of the county ticket nominees, Rollin B. Organ, Thomas Barrett and Albert Fischel will call upon the Judge some afternoon this week and ask him to direct the approaching campaign. There was a rumor that he had expressed a willingness to serve in that capacity, but this could not be verified. The talk of his candidacy for Mayor was something that Judge Tuley positively declined to discuss."

Whether the rumor is well founded or not the Eagle cannot say, but it desires to add that nothing would give the citizens of Chicago greater satisfaction than an opportunity to vote for the great jurist for the office of chief executive of this city.

SENSELESS CAMPAIGN CHATTER.

One of our esteemed contemporaries is having a hard time of it "reading" certain gentlemen out of politics these days. During the past week what is known as the "Loeffler" column of the publication in question has been industriously announcing daily the "retirement" and "resignation" of Robert E. Burke from the Democratic Central Committee, while some misguided individual who does Republican politics for the same paper as ceaselessly declared that Fred H. Rowe is not to be allowed to have anything to do with the Republican end of the State campaign. In view of the fact that our contemporary spent all spring and early summer prophesying the political destruction of both these gentlemen just as soon as they met the enemy, and as these gentlemen refused to be destroyed, but went calmly on their way winning out wherever they met opposition and "taking the enemy into camp" dexterously and effectively, the public pays but little attention just now to the idle chatter about resignation, retirement and curtailment of power as regards the Secretary of the County Democratic organization or the chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. Such stuff only brings ridicule on the source from which it emanates.

SANITARY TRUSTEES MAKE A GOOD MOVE.

The Board of Sanitary Trustees have made a wise move in enlisting the aid of the State administration in the contest for control of the water power along the canal.

The Trustees have appealed to Governor Yates for his aid in the fight. Trustee Zina R. Carter visited the Governor in Springfield on Wednesday and obtained the promise of that official to join with the Drainage Board in an effort to preserve the valuable rights to the district and the State.

It has been discovered that under the law the Drainage Board is obligated to furnish a certain amount of power to the State on the completion of the undertaking. In order to comply with that requirement private control of the water power must be avoided.

"My visit to Governor Yates was successful," said Trustee Carter. "I explained the situation to him and showed him the interests of the State in keeping the control of the water power free from private enterprise. While I am not at liberty to say what our plans are, I am confident that the State will join with us in the protection of our mutual interests."

Whatever steps may be taken or may be deemed necessary by the Board, every citizen of Chicago who has the welfare and the progress of the city at heart will join in the wish that the Trustees may be successful in this vitally important contest.

EAGLETS.

Hon. Fred Busse is not taking it easy even now during the dog days. His election is certain, but he is working for the entire ticket, and when Mr. Busse says work he means it.

Mr. Edward M. Lahiff, the Democratic candidate for Appellate Court Clerk, is one of the strongest and most popular candidates on the county ticket of either party. As private secretary to Mayor Harrison Mr. Lahiff has made hosts of friends for himself by his unvarying courtesy toward the public. He is a man of great ability, having as a newspaper man of long standing both in this city and New York earned fame as a news gatherer and a descriptive writer of great power. Mr. Lahiff takes pride in claiming still fraternity with his old craft of the press, but he is also a political leader of no mean or small caliber. That he will make a splendid race for the office which he seeks and will fill it worthily if elected goes without saying.

Justice Doyle officiated at a double wedding in the Desplaines Street Police Court the other day. The double affair had not been arranged and neither couple knew that the other was to be married. In fact, both weddings occurred on the spur of the moment and at the suggestion of the court officials.

William Dutton had been paying attention so long to May Root that they finally had a quarrel which resulted in Dutton's arrest. John Trolley was having the same trouble with Florence Scott, and it happened that both defendants appeared in the court at the same time. Things looked gloomy until it was suggested that the two coup-

les be married. They accepted the suggestion and Detective Allen McDonald hurried down town and obtained marriage licenses. Lieutenant Dennis O'Connor, who had taken an active part in bringing about the happy climax, acted as best man for Dutton, while Operator Joe Dorgan and James McCann "stood up" for Trolley. In the presence of a dozen witnesses the double ceremony was performed and the couples left the courtroom arm in arm, followed by their friends and relatives. The Eagle congratulates Justice Doyle upon his newly-found role as pacificator of heart troubles.

The Board of Review is working overtime these days, and as a result taxes are steadily and surely going upwards. Following are some of the results of last week's work:

Assessors, B. of R.	1902.	1903.
The Sargent Co.	\$30,000	\$100,000
Pearsons-Taft Credit Co.	150,000	150,500
National Casket Co.	60,000	65,000
Harris & Co., pawn-brokers	35,000	40,000
Cutter & Crossett	20,000	30,000
Charles Glanz	30,000	40,000
Northwestern Metal Co.	24,500	30,000
Carter & Holmes	17,500	25,000
Rochester Optical Co.	515	12,000
S. Morris & Co.	9,800	30,000
J. & B. Moos	10,000	15,000
A. G. Frost & Co.	500	25,000
Norton Bros.	5,500	25,000
Bunte Bros. & Spoehr	20,000	35,000
Wakeman & McLaughlin	50,000	50,000
American Ice Co.	2,500	30,000
C. F. Gunther	22,100	30,000
F. H. Hill & Co.	54,700	100,000
Clay, Robinson & Co.	50,000	75,000
Spaulding & Merrick	300,000	310,000
National Live Stock Commission Co.	25,000	30,000
Jardine Mathieson	4,000	25,000
W. R. Mack & Co.	7,000	25,000
M. H. Tichenor	21,000	32,000
Procter & Gamble	22,000	30,000

After President Mark of the Board of Education had told the Civil Service Commission the other day that neither he nor any other member of the board desired to see the civil service commission to perdition, but, on the contrary, approved of the merit system in general, and had no quarrel with the commission over the proposed graduation and classification of engineers in schools, the resolution providing for such graduation was adopted by the commission.

No matter what President Mark may say or take back, it is the Eagle's belief that the civil service system will arrive at its final destination anyway.

The Legislative Voters' League sees an obstacle to its efforts to reform the General Assembly in the minority representation law. President George E. Cole says that so long as that law remains in force bad men can get elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and he says an effort will be made next winter to have it repealed.

This statute provides that each Senatorial district shall have both Republican and Democratic representation or an independent in the place of one of the partisans in the popular branch of the law-making body. A few independent have held seats in every Assembly since this law was enacted, but only in the event of bitter factional strife do the voters of either of the two old parties fail to support the regular nominees.

Each district is entitled to three representatives. In the Republican districts that party nominates two and the Democrats one candidate, and vice versa. Each voter has the privilege of voting for three candidates, or of giving three votes to one candidate. Those of the dominant party may divide their three votes between the two candidates, while members of the minority party, as a rule, "plump" their three votes for their one candidate.

This "plumping," it is said by officials of the leagues, makes it difficult to elect an independent where one is most needed. The charge is made that the leaders of the old parties, where their nominees are attacked by independent candidates, form combinations so to split the vote as to prevent defeat.

The claim of the League people is that repeal of the minority representation law would do away with the "plumping" business. Their proposition is for a revision of the law to prevent any candidate receiving a "plumped" vote. The voter would still have the privilege of casting three legislative votes, but he would have to divide them among three candidates, practically nullifying the purpose of the act.

Mr. Cole believes that a law of this kind would go further than almost anything else toward stopping the nominations of objectionable candidates. He will use his best endeavors to secure its enactment, but it must be done through an amendment to the constitution, and that requires time. But if the League has any influence at Springfield a resolution embodying the contemplated amendment will be introduced in the next session.

Of course, we will always have proposed reforms, and busy reformers like our friend Mr. Cole. Like the poor, they will always be with us. But even if we should happen to lose some or all of them some time or other, the Eagle believes that this old commonwealth would manage to stagger along without them. And if Mr. Cole should fail to change the old way of doing things in Illinois in his effort to reform the earth, we do not believe that things would go to the "demonition bow-wow" at that.

Congressman James M. Griggs, of Georgia, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, who is in New York to meet other members of his committee, says the issues of the next campaign, from a Democratic standpoint, would be the tariff, the trusts, the Philippines and ship subsidy.

"I think there is a good chance," he said, "for the Democrats to control the next House on the issues I have named."

Mr. Griggs will meet Lewis Nixon, the chairman of the finance committee of the National Committee, and arrange with him for the establishment of the headquarters of his committee in New York. The committee will have its home at the Hoffman House, beginning Aug. 1.

Congressman Griggs is not the only one who has something to say on Democratic issues. A gentleman nearer home and not unknown to fame has offered some suggestions on this point, which have stirred the Democratic party throughout the country. This is no less an individual than the Hon. William F. Vilas, of Kentucky, formerly Secretary of the Interior under President Cleveland. In a communication to the Democratic State Central Committee of Wisconsin Secretary Vilas says in effect that the trusts will form the paramount issue of the party and upon that point says:

"It is idle to complain of mere incidents, to merely attack particular evils, to begin lawsuits against some special conspiracy. The policy of the illustrious Grant, whose objective was not the capture of towns or the subjugation of districts, but the destruction of the armies of secession, must be ours in the impending conflict. The victory to be won, which alone is worth winning, is the overthrow of the grand central governing conspiracy of protection. When that 'crowning mercy' shall be vouchsafed the very purification of the nation's soul by the fires of the strife will easily enable it to subdue the lesser forms in which Satan is embodied in our national life."

"The contest cannot be longer postponed but with the utmost peril to the rights of our countrymen."

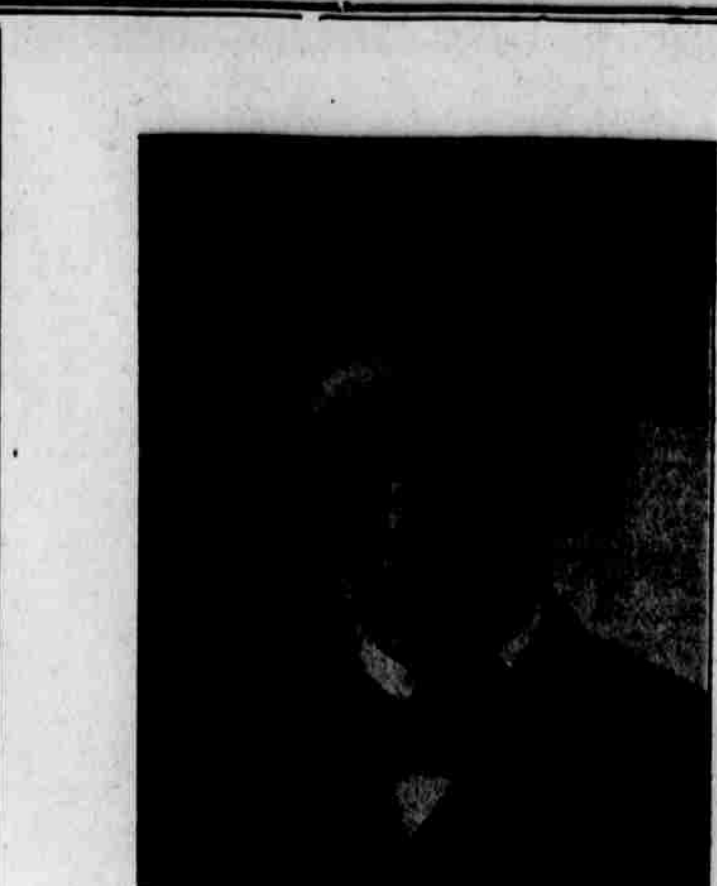
No woman wants to go to heaven if she can't be young and beautiful there.

One of the lamentable effects of the illness of King Edward was the revival of the old prophecies by soothsayers, palmists, astrologers and other professional croakers of mischief. At the best there is too much superstition in the world, and the evil is not likely to be mitigated by tales of the accident of prophecy. When one prophecy is by chance fulfilled the silly world quickly forgets the hundreds that have come to nothing. How strange it is, we hear, that this man's prediction has come true. But how much stranger it would be, with the world full of bunko-steers, if somebody's prediction were not some time verified.

One difference between a home and an institution—that is, most institutions—was indirectly brought out at a recent meeting of the ministerial league in a New England city. The league was addressed by the president of a woman's union which has founded a home for working girls. That was woman in the new home is set apart for "sessions of courting," where the girls are permitted to receive calls from men friends. She reported that the "courtroom" is often engaged for weeks ahead. The ministers laughed, but they also applauded this triumph of human nature over old-fashioned institution rule and routine.

One of the marked tendencies of the times in juvenile literature is the decrease in books written distinctively for girls. Of books for the young there is a never-increasing number, but the expansion is confined solely to boys' books or to volumes meant for both boys and girls. Stories of the "Robinson Crusoe" type are multiplying from year to year, while those of the "Little Women" type are becoming almost extinct. There are at least five books for boys to one for girls in every new season's list. Yet girls probably do more reading than boys. Why this ungallant discrimination? The publishers explain it by saying that they have better success with books meant for both sexes, that books for boys come next in demand, and that volumes labeled as girls' literature are not good sellers. The truth is that the American girl spurns the tame and nambypamby stories usually written for her. She would rather read her brother's books than her own. Stories of daring, fighting and adventure are more interesting to her than tales of meek and self-sacrificing misuses who act sedately and die young. The American girl has as much red blood in her veins as the American boy. There is no such marked difference in the tastes of boys and girls as the makers of distinctively feminine stories were wont to suppose. They both like life and action in their books, just as their elders do, and there is no reason why the girls should not have it as much as the boys. For wholesome and interesting books like Miss Alcott's there will always be a demand, but girls' books as a separate class seem about to become extinct. Nor is this a matter for regret. The present demand of the publishers for juvenile books written for both boys and girls afford at least one instance in which commercial motives are in accord with what is normal and wholesome.

There is a hopeful movement among American churches for concerted action regarding divorce and remarriage. The Episcopal Church took the lead, and invited the Presbyterians to act with it. The Presbyterian General Assembly, at its meeting in New York, appointed a committee to confer and co-operate with the Episcopal committee, and with such committees as might be appointed by other churches. The special end in view is so to affect public opinion as to secure more strict divorce laws, and, if possible, uniform laws in the various States. Were the churches of this country to act together with real earnestness to accomplish this reform, they would probably succeed. The sacredness of marriage and the preservation of the family are religious and moral, as well as social, questions. Success would probably follow a united demand for better laws from the moral and religious forces of the community. It must be remembered,



HON. JAMES H. EOKELS.

President Commercial National Bank and One of the Leading Financiers of the United States.

bered, too, that the scandal of easy divorces and swift remarriages is not wholly a matter of legislation. The churches and the clergy are not free from blame. Divorce for trivial causes or through collusion ought to carry with it a social and moral stigma. Parties to such divorces should be unable to find a reputable clergyman to marry them, yet often they have experienced little difficulty. In order to produce the effect which is desired upon public opinion and upon legislation, the churches must themselves maintain a high standard.

A recent novel represents a sweet and gracious girl as concealing the existence of a will, in order that she may herself inherit an estate, and thus provide for a sick and dependent mother. The author expects us to agree that the girl is a good girl, and that the generous impulse justifies itself in spite of the crime. It is a testimony to the healthy change of public sentiment in the last hundred years that reviewers and readers refuse to accept the author's dictum in the matter. When a man does that sort of thing, we call him a scoundrel. Why not a woman? The defaulting bank cashier, who gave the proceeds of his first theft to the support of foreign missions, went, and deserved to go, to State prison, in spite of his religious impulse. Education is doing a notable work for women in inducing them to assume certain burdens which hitherto many of them have not deemed obligatory. That which men call business honor is one of these burdens. It is a responsible possession. It requires eternal vigilance. But it is worth having and keeping, for women as for men.

Can anything excuse a thief? When a man has education and a good brain, when he knows that there is always a reckoning for sin and that he who sows trouble must reap shame, can there be a valid excuse that will set him right with the public? There is the case of Charles S. Shriver, and there are tears in every paragraph of his life story. He loved a woman, and that woman became a confirmed invalid. There are men and men, some forget love when sickness comes. They don't want to be chained to a hospital. And others love most when sickness and adversity come. Shriver knew that his wife could never be strong and well again. When he realized that the light of his life was destined to fade away like a broken flower a great tenderness took possession of him. He made up his mind that her every wish should be gratified; that her home should be bright; that he would surround her with every comfort, no matter how great the cost. He was a thief for her sake. He was treasurer of the American District Telegraph company in Brooklyn, and he looted the funds of the concern for years to buy things for the sick woman at home. He did the awful thing with his eyes open. He knew all about the consequences. He knew that "Thou shalt not steal" is God's law and man's law, wherever human beings exist. And he kept on stealing, his only desire being to postpone the crash and prison till after he had kissed the dead lips of his wife. The crash came, but the funeral was over, and Charles S. Shriver said to the authorities: "I am a thief, and I'm ready to take the consequences, gentlemen." What a mistake he made. How little he knew about women—about that woman who was his wife. Could he realize that she would have been happier hungry, with an honest man, than surrounded with luxuries purchased with stolen money? Why didn't he know that the average wife loves truth, and honesty and uprightness so much that she will welcome privation and pain so long as shame does not enter her life? He loved her and he harmed her, and it is well that she could creep into her grave before she could learn that a man made a holy passion his excuse for crime. It is easy to be sorry for the man. It is easy to shed tears over the story of a great mistake and a great affection. The world has an especial tenderness for men who patiently devote their lives to invalid wives, but the excuse for Charles Shriver's crime does not exist.

In Mahin's Magazine there are some population statistics that are interesting. The second largest German city in the world isn't in Germany. It owes nothing but good will to Emperor William. It is New York, which has a German population nearly half as large as Berlin. Of course everybody realizes that no emigrants have made better

American citizens than the Germans. They came to this country by millions. They are a part of us. They came to stay, to intermarry, to adopt American customs, and there are 7,832,081 of them in the United States. New York claims 800,024 of them, which is more by over 100,000 than Hamburg, the second city of the German Empire. Cincinnati is called a German city, but her German population is less than that shown in several other cities of the United States. There are 439,756 persons of German birth or parentage living in Chicago, 207,554 in St. Louis, 100,050 in Philadelphia, 130,810 in Cincinnati, 151,045 in Milwaukee, or more than one-half of her entire citizenship. New York is the largest Irish city in the world, with 743,108 persons of Irish descent; Philadelphia has 284,570, Chicago 237,478, Boston 191,038, San Francisco 78,819, and St. Louis 69,370. In New York there are 177,080 persons of English parentage, 91,210 in Philadelphia, 82,272 in Chicago, 35,500 in Boston. Chicago is the largest Scandinavian city in the world, with 173,081. New York has 220,000 Italians, or more than the city of Florence, Italy. They are important figures—worth the study of those who govern; those who would keep educational methods abreast of the times and the men who are in trade and depend for prosperity on a keen knowledge of the wants of those they serve.

The Rt. Hon. J. Bryce, member of Parliament, delivered a lecture at Oxford recently upon "The Relations of the Advanced and Backward Races of Mankind," which is provoking much interesting discussion in the English press. He described the various results of the contact of two races differing in strength. Either the weaker race died out or was absorbed into the stronger, or the two became mingled into something different from what either was before, or, finally, the two continued to dwell together unmixed, each preserving its own characteristics. By the two processes of absorption and extinction alone more than half the tribes or peoples that existed when authentic history began have disappeared, and Mr. Bryce is of opinion that within two centuries there might be less than forty languages left and less than twenty nationalities—that is, branches of mankind of the same stock. As to the future of mankind, he doubted whether any further mixture of advanced and backward races is to be desired. Mr. Bryce dwelt with special emphasis upon the relations of the two races where institutions are democratic, as in the United States, and as may yet be the case in South Africa and the Philippines. Evidently referring to this country, he says: "As regards political rights, race and blood should not be made the ground of discrimination. Where the bulk of the colored race is unfit for political power a qualification based on property and education might be established, which would permit the upper section of the race to enjoy the suffrage." As regards social relations, Mr. Bryce goes to the root of the question when he says: "Law can do but little save lay the way of expressing the view the state takes of how its members should behave to one another. Good feeling and good manners cannot be imposed by statute." "Tis true, and pity 'tis 'tis true," but the truth of it is illustrated almost every day in this country. Mr. Bryce is greatly puzzled when he remembers how successful Mohammedanism has been in overcoming all color difficulties and creating the sentiment of equality among its followers, while Christianity has been unsuccessful. Perhaps this is because Christianity inculcates charity towards all and religious equality, while it does not concern itself with social and political equality. If it did, all ranks would be leveled—a process for which the world is not yet ready. The questions growing out of the contact of the backward and advanced races in this country must be left to time to settle, and this is evidently Mr. Bryce's opinion, as he says in the close of his lecture: "When we think of the problems which are now being raised by the contact of races, clouds seem to hang heavy on the horizon of the future, yet light streams in when we remember that the spirit in which civilized states are preparing to meet those problems is higher and purer than it was when, four centuries ago, the great outward movement of the European peoples began." The process of solution must be slow, but it will be hastened when the backward race shows signs of coming forward that it will be for the interests of the advanced race to aid its upward movement.